

JPRS 80176

24 February 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 191



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

24 February 1982

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 191

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Possibility of Meeting With DPRK Premier Denied (HANGUK ILBO, 10 Feb 82; CHUNGANG ILBO, 6 Feb 82)	1
--	---

Son Chae-sik Comment Yi Song-pae Statement	
---	--

Unification Proposal Questioned in Assembly (CHOSON ILBO, 10 Feb 82)	3
---	---

DPRK Journalists' Union Scores Chon Proposal (Kim Ki-nam; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 4 Feb 82)	4
--	---

Team Spirit '82 Military Exercise Criticized (Voice of the Revolutionary Party, 7 Feb 82)	7
--	---

SOUTH KOREA

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Briefs	
Party Institute Move	9
Power Transfer	9
New KTA Chairman	9
Freedom of Press	10
Supremacy of Party	10
Extraordinary Assembly Session	10

S. KOREA/ MILITARY AFFAIRS

Briefs	
Military Plane Crash	11

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

Economic Concentration in Seoul Increases (YONHAP, 9 Feb 82)	12
---	----

Briefs	
New Tax System	13
Invisible Trade Deficit	13
Kangwon Province Coal Field	13
Cheju Island Airport Facility	14
Wage Increases, Welfare	14

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

First 30 Days Since Curfew Lifting Reviewed (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 5 Feb 82)	16
---	----

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Atomic Energy-Related Developments Reported (WONJARYOK, May-Jun 81)	18
--	----

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

Foreign Minister's French Visit Hailed (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 10 Feb 82)	24
--	----

Data on Foreigners in Country Reported (YONHAP, 8 Feb 82)	26
--	----

Lawmaker 'Optimistic' on Japanese Loan Issue (Yi Chong-ku; THE KOREA HERALD, 9 Feb 82)	28
---	----

Briefs	
ICFTU Leader on Labor	30
Cultural Ties	30
Australian Party's Union Proposal	30
'Sports Diplomacy' Campaign	31
ROK-U.S. Security Relations	31

NORTH KOREA

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' Editorials for July 1981 (Editorial Report)	32
--	----

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

POSSIBILITY OF MEETING WITH DPRK PREMIER DENIED

Son Chae-sik Comment

SK100534 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Feb 82 p 2

[From the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] An interpellation session of the foreign affairs committee of the national assembly held on 9 February to deal with the unification question proceeded in an amicable atmosphere from beginning to end because the agenda concerned the unification of the country. Members of the committee, those of the ruling and opposition parties together, all made friendly suggestions and recommendations to Son Chae-sik, minister of the unification board.

Representative Yi Yun-ki of the Democratic Korea Party told Son: For North-South dialogue, North Korea has put forward such preconditions as the withdrawal of U.S. troops, abrogation of the anticommunist policy and democratization. On our side, how about demanding, as preconditions to dialogue, an apology by the supreme authority of North Korea for the southward invasion in 1950, elimination of the phrase of "communization of South Korea" in the preamble of the constitution of the Workers Party of North Korea, and abrogation of the long-term one-man dictatorship and the system of hereditary dynasty.

Representative Im Chol-sun of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] urged adopting a high profile toward the north saying, "We must not make too many concessions to expedite resumption of the dialogue."

While representative Ha Sun-pong of the DJP questioned, "What is the reason that Kim Il-song does not come forward for North-South dialogue and for the unification question?" representative Yi Kyong-suk of the DJP asked "If there is any likelihood that ROK national assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok and Yi Chong-ok of North Korea will meet each other in Indonesia."

On representative Ha Sun-pong's question, Minister Son avoided giving a concrete answer by saying that we would explain it at a meeting in Camera. Son also added that there is absolutely no likelihood that speaker Chong and Yi Chong-ok will meet each other."

Yi Song-pae Statement

SK061357 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 82 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] Those close to national assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok refused to comment on a report by Japanese newspapers that speaker Chong Nae-hyok, who is currently on an official visit to Indonesia, may contact North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok, who is also visiting there. Yi Song-pae, senior secretary to the speaker, today admitted the fact that the party knew of Yi's Indonesian tour prior to Chon's departure. However, he recalled speaker Chong's remarks at the airport that he had no plan to contact the North Korean side which in any case would not respond to us. Thus, he excluded the possibility of contact.

CSO: 4108/102

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

UNIFICATION PROPOSAL QUESTIONED IN ASSEMBLY

SK100449 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Feb 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] Owing to the nature of the matters to be discussed, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly conducted its 9 February meeting partly behind closed doors and partly in open session.

Rather than discussing the proposal, the majority of the members participating in the meeting expressed their wish that the North-South dialogue be resumed at an early date and that the unification proposal be realized.

Yi Yun-ki, member of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] said: "Puppet North Korea insists on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, democratization and an end to the anticommunist policy as preconditions for dialogue. We can propose our own preconditions: the highest responsible person in puppet North Korea should apologize for starting the Korean War, the Workers Party should expunge from the preamble of its party regulations the portion mentioned about reunifying South Korea through revolution and North Korea should abrogate its hereditary system."

Korea National Party's [KNP] Yim Tok-kyu said: "If the 20-point proposal is genuinely accepted, we will face a very dangerous situation in terms of security," thus expressing fears. The DJP's Yim Chol-sun also expressed the same fear, saying: "I am afraid that if we are in a hurry for achieving national unification, we might face imminent danger in terms of security."

Citing the case of West and East Germany, representative Sin Chin-su pointed to the hastiness of the proposal, saying: "I wonder why the government is in a hurry to offer such good proposals. It is generally believed that an economic gap, when it is widened, makes unification more difficult."

When Sok Chae-sik, minister of the National Unification Board, put too much stress on South Korea's economic superiority over North Korea while answering questions in the committee meeting, Yim of the KNP cautioned the minister, saying: "Our superiority over North Korea is not in the economic field but in terms of freedom."

CSO: 4108/102

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK JOURNALISTS' UNION SCORES CHON PROPOSAL

SK051025 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Talk by Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalist League, dated 2 February 1982--read by announcer]

[Text] Today the voices of the South Korean people, overseas Korean compatriots and the peoples of the world supporting the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and calling for its early realization are increasing with each passing day.

An international signature campaign supporting the proposal for founding the DCRK and the 10-point political program of a unified state, which is now being waged on a worldwide scale, has been participated in by more than 1.1 billion people and individual figures from some 100 countries and approximately 20 international organizations.

At a time when an international solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is being further strengthened, the world conference of journalists for Korea's reunification, held recently in Helsinki, pointed out that the proposal for founding the DCRK is the only just and realistic proposal and adopted a final declaration appealing to the world progressive journalists to further raise their voices in support of Korea's reunification and a letter to South Korean journalists.

The movement for supporting Korea's reunification which is now being strengthened and developed on a worldwide scale has become an irresistible trend of the world today.

Fearing an increase in the great influence at home and abroad of the proposal for founding the DCRK, the South Korean rulers are foolishly scheming to block it. The fact that recently the South Korean rulers advanced a so-called reunification proposal and have tried to use it to replace our proposal for founding the DCRK is also an expression of such a scheme.

The South Korean rulers' proposal, which includes so-called general elections and the conclusion of an agreement between the South and the North, exposes their real intention to mislead public opinion, extricate themselves from their predicament, freeze division and realize long-term power.

The so-called elections under the principles of national self-determination and democratic procedures they clamored about this time cannot be realized as long as the U.S. forces remain [in] South Korea and the military fascist system is maintained there; it is nothing but empty political talk.

While mocking the reunification question by paying lip service to it, the South Korean rulers brought up a so-called agreement on basic relations between the North and the South and clamored about recognition of the existing relations between the South and the North, respect for the present situation and noninterference in each other's internal affairs in a bid to freeze the country's division forever under an agreement between the two sides.

This is an exact copy of the method of another country which has legalized the division of one nation into two states. Therefore, it does not coincide with the specific situation of our country. This clearly shows how dastardly they are in scheming to freeze the division of the country, not its reunification.

The South Korean rulers' true color as splittists is more clearly exposed in their talk about reunification in the 2000's, in their schemes for the simultaneous or separate entry of the South and the North into the UN and for the cross-recognition of the South and the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which, while advocating reunification in words, has tenaciously concocted plots to divide one Korea into two states behind the curtain of reunification, went so far as to instruct the puppets stationed in foreign countries, including West European countries, to propagate the policy of cross-recognition just before it announced the so-called reunification proposal.

The proposal advanced by the Chon Tu-hwan ring this time seeks permanent division, not reunification. Therefore, it has been unanimously condemned and rejected at home and abroad since first day it was announced.

The South Korean people are ridiculing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January proposal as unrealistic and clumsy empty political talk. Overseas Korean compatriots, saying that the proposal is nothing but a drama designed to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, are denouncing the fascist clique's schemes for division.

Even the publications and news agencies of the Western bloc are denouncing the proposal as a last-ditch effort to divert international public opinion, which has focused on the proposal for founding the DCRK. The South Korean rulers cannot conceal their splittist nature.

Branding the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to mock public opinion on the pretext of reunification and to legalize permanent division as an intolerable insult to the nation's aspirations for reunification and a brazen trick to mislead the world's people, I resolutely reject and renounce this proposal in the name of all journalists in the northern half of the republic.

The only just and realistic way to resolve the reunification question of our country in line with the interests of the nation is to form a confederal state, leaving the systems of the north and south as they are. However desperately the Chon Tu-hwan ring may try to block the influence of our reasonable proposal for reunification by making a preposterous proposal, it cannot obstruct the people's aspirations for reunifying the fatherland by founding the DCRK. To resolve the reunification question, the U.S. troops--the basic obstacle to reunification--should be withdrawn from South Korea. The military fascist rule must be eliminated, democracy realized in South Korea and the policy of anticomunist confrontation ended. Unless these measures are taken, we cannot expect reunification.

In South Korea, where the military occupation of the U.S. imperialists and the terror rule of the military fascist clique prevail, the nation's sovereignty has been trampled underfoot and destroyed, the people's struggle for the right to survival, democracy and the reunification of the fatherland mercilessly suppressed, the press forcibly closed and the activities of conscientious journalists thwarted. It is clear that the reunification of the fatherland, which should be achieved in accordance with the unanimous will of the people, cannot be democratically realized when democratic political activities are banned, freedom of speech is not guaranteed and the mass media, which should speak for the people, are hamstrung. The South Korean rulers' maneuvers to infuse distrust and hostility by heightening confrontation between North and South and to aggravate the situation are obstacles to reunification, which can be realized only through national unity.

If the rulers of South Korea sincerely intend to reunify the country, they should not play a trick by espousing an unworthy proposal but force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, enact democratic politics and end the policy of anti-communist confrontation.

They should abandon the two Koreas policy, apologize to the people for butchering the fellow countrymen and release political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, and guarantee their political rights. If they remove these obstacles to reunification, we will not hesitate to discuss reunification face to face with them. We will see how they respond.

CSO: 4108/102

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TEAM SPIRIT '82 MILITARY EXERCISE CRITICIZED

SK072234 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in
Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Station commentator (Kim Nam-sul's) commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring will stage a joint South Korean-U.S. war exercise Team Spirit '82--the largest in history--simulating an attack against the North in the areas near the armistice line for 70 days from 13 February to 26 April.

According to the South Korea-U.S. combined forces command, the joint war exercise codenamed Team Spirit '82 will mobilize 57,500 service members from U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, the U.S. mainland and Okinawa; 100,000 South Korean troops; dozens of navy ships, and other weapons and operational equipment. What draws our attention is that this war exercise will feature F-16 aircraft, the aircraft carrier "Midway" and other sophisticated weapons. This indicates that Team Spirit '82 will be staged more recklessly than ever.

The sinister intention of the U.S. imperialists in staging the war exercise despite the strong protests and condemnation of people at home and abroad is to obstruct popular aspirations for democracy and reunification, maintain and strengthen a vicious colonial and fascist system in South Korea by encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan ring--isolated and rejected at home and abroad--and to invade the North to convert the Korean peninsula into their colony.

This proves that the U.S. imperialists are invariable aggressors and implacable enemies who are forcing division and war on our people. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is desperately accelerating preparations for a new war while begging the U.S. forces to stay in South Korea permanently, is pouring money and military strength into the upcoming Team Spirit '82. While providing all conceivable conveniences to the U.S. forces, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has taken measures to mobilize residents in the areas near the demilitarized zone to welcome the U.S. imperialist forces.

This clearly shows that though it talks about peace and peaceful reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring are really vicious splittists, bellicose elements and treacherous flunkeyists scheming division and war for fascist dictatorship and long-term power. The upcoming Team Spirit '82 war exercise also proves that the Japanese authorities are going to hand Japan to the U.S. imperialists as an advance base for their war of aggression in Korea.

Because of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the situation on the Korean peninsula is worsening each day, the danger of war is increasing and grave obstacles are being put on the road of peaceful reunification. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should not run counter to the trend of the times. They must cancel the criminal Team Spirit '82 war exercise. They must withdraw all U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and their weapons without delay as is unanimously demanded by people at home and abroad.

CSO: 4108/102

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PARTY INSTITUTE MOVE--Convening a meeting of the party's executive committee on 9 February, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] repealed its plan to move its central political training institute from the present location in Karak-dong to Tongil Street located north of the Han River. This plan, expected to cost the party some 8 billion won, was one of the projects criticized by the opposition parties, who accused the DJP of spending too much money. DLP Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal said: "We decided not to move; instead, we will repair or extend the present building, for fear of creating a gap in training party members if we decided to move. In addition, we want to set an example of being thrifty to the people." [Excerpt] [SK100538 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Feb 82 p 2]

POWER TRANSFER--In a pamphlet titled "The Road Our Party Must Follow," published on 9 February for training party members, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] stressed: "To peacefully change party presidents while the party continues to hold power, as is the case with Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, is a wonderful method of transferring power. Urging party members to contribute their share to the party's fund just as church-goers or members of an alumni association pay their dues, the pamphlet stressed that only party members who pay their dues to the party fund can become model party members. This pamphlet reminds party members of the fact that, in the past, party members who rounded up the largest number of votes no matter what means they might have employed were regarded as able party members, and it urges them to abandon the concept of valuing only results, labeling this as thinking from a previous era. The pamphlet also urges party members to wear the party badge with pride and not to hide materials either in their pockets or somewhere in their living rooms, to be read secretly. At a meeting of the party Central Executive Committee held on the morning of 9 February, Yi Chae-hyong, leader of the DKP, said: "The true reason why the DJP regards puppet North Korea's KWP as its chief enemy is often misinterpreted by the people." He instructed party spokesman Pong Tu-hwan to make the people understand the true reason behind the party's policy. DJP leader Yi continued, saying that parties, including the DJP, should jointly overwhelm the North Korean puppets' KWP by strengthening their power and uniting together, regarding North Korean puppets' KWP as a common enemy. [Text] [SK100227 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Feb 82 p 2]

NEW KTA CHAIRMAN--Seoul, Feb 8 (YONHAP)--Former South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon has been named chairman of the Korean Traders Association (KTA), it was learned here Monday evening. A business source said Sin's appointment would be approved in a regular general conference meeting of the KTA slated for Wednesday. The post of KTA chairman has been vacant since Yu Chang-sun replaced Sin as deputy premier-economic planning minister in a cabinet reshuffle earlier this year. [Text] [SK081158 Seoul YONHAP in English 0921 GMT 8 Feb 82]

FREEDOM OF PRESS--In a community of scores of millions of people, how can their ideas be uniform and unanimous? In a society of diverse citizens--a society in which its members do not move and follow orders like robots--people's ideas may differ because of their different ways of viewing things. When freedom of criticism is not allowed, just remarks are viewed as slanders. Frequent rumors are products of the circumstance in which freedom of the press is suppressed to the utmost. If the people are forced to keep silent under the pretext that their speeches are offensive no one can foretell how boldly they will dare to speak out. Our society is one in which efforts are made to form an open-door policy. Our country is striving to distinguish itself on a global level. If we want to rank ourselves with the world's people, we should, above all, keep the door of the press open to pave the way toward implementing this open-door policy. By whispering in a secret room and in the absence of frank and open dialogue, we see not an open-door policy, but a closed-door policy. To build a bright society and a clean country we should create an atmosphere in which people freely communicate with one another, thus eliminating distrust. The press' cowardly flattery of the authorities and failure to guide society will signal that something is wrong in developing our national strength. When freedom of the press is guaranteed, when citizens enjoy the right to know and when the press performs its duty to report for them, we will be able to share our mission, pride and responsibility as participants in our era.

[Excerpts] [SK091442 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 82 p 5]

SUPREMACY OF PARTY--Korean National Party [KNP] President Kim Chong-chol today denounced the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], noting that "the policy of party supremacy which the DJP is pursuing is a plot for long-term rule by merely reshuffling party personnel, just as is done in Mexico. This is a factor which bothers the people and ignores the principle of fair and just competition." Party President Kim also stressed that our nation's political [standards] should follow the political standards of the United States, Japan and West European countries. It should not follow the patterns of Central and South American states. He noted that the principle of free and fair mutual competition should be observed in a multiparty system. Thus, he stressed that no political party should be organized or operated in such a way as to make it appear to be a quasi-governmental organization. [Text] [SK061349 Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 82 p 2]

EXTRAORDINARY ASSEMBLY SESSION--Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that the party was preparing to hold the 110th extraordinary national assembly session soon after the Democratic Korea Party finished the projected shuffle of its hierarchy expected to take place this weekend or early next week. In a report to the regular meeting of the Central Executive Council at the party headquarters yesterday, Rep. Yi said that the party would contact the government for the early holding of the special house sitting, if the DKP wanted it. He also said that the party planned to hold meetings of three Standing Committees and a special house panel for four days from Monday. The panels are the defense committee on Monday, the Education-Information Committee on Tuesday, the Legislation-Judiciary Committee on Wednesday and the special olympics support committee on Thursday. [Text] [SK100132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/151

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MILITARY PLANE CRASH--A military aircraft engaged in an anti-infiltration exercise has crashed due to bad weather, killing 47 officers and men and 6 crewmen. Defense Ministry spokesman Pak Chong-sik announced that at around 1500 yesterday a C-123 military aircraft, engaged in an anti-infiltration exercise in the Cheju Island area, crashed due to bad weather and 47 officers and men of the 7787th ROK Army Unit who were on board and 6 crewmen from the 5672d ROK Air Force Unit were killed. Spokesman Pak revealed that debris from the plane was discovered around 1600 today. According to the announcement by spokesman Pak, when the plane approached the coast of Cheju Island it encountered abnormal severe air turbulence and crashed 3.7 km north of the peak of Mt. Halla. However, the cause of the accident is under investigation. Meanwhile, Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok said that, as the person responsible for defense matters, he wants the bereaved families and the nation to know that he is deeply grieved by the accident. He added he will do his best to settle the aftermath of the accident and expressed sincere condolences to the bereaved families. [Text] [SK061213 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 6 Feb 82]

CSO: 4108/101

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION IN SEOUL INCREASES

SK091202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0754 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb 9 (YONHAP)--Concentration of Korea's economic activities in the capital of Seoul has been increasing in recent years, despite the government's policy of depopulating it.

According to a Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry report released Tuesday, Seoul had a population of more than 8.5 million at the end of 1980, 22.3 percent of the country's total population.

The population concentration rate was 2.1 percentage points higher than that registered in 1976.

During the 1976-80 period, Seoul's population grew by 17.4 percent (or by an annual average of 4.4 percent), while the country's total population increased by 6.5 percent (or by an annual average of 1.6 percent).

In 1980, Seoul contributed 28.5 percent to the gross national product and accounted for 45.6 percent and 33.1 percent, respectively, of the total number of industrial firms and plants and wage earners across the country.

Seoulites paid 66.2 percent of all corporate taxes imposed across the country in 1980, and deposited 63.5 percent of the country's total bank deposits.

Seoul accounted for 56.8 percent of the number of hotel rooms, 41.5 percent of motor vehicles, 44.8 percent of all color TV sets, 40.6 percent of practising medical doctors and 43.5 percent of colleges and universities.

The Housing distribution rate in Seoul in 1980 was 61.7 percent.

The national average was 74.5 percent according to the report. This is due to the population exodus from provincial areas to Seoul, in the expectation of abundant job opportunities.

However, Seoul has not expanded in all respects. In 1980, the number of industrial firms and plants was 0.2 percentage points down from the figure in 1976, and bank deposits dropped by 0.8-percentage-points during the cited period. And the numbers of hotel rooms, colleges, and universities also decreased by 4.7 percentage points and 6.5 percentage points, respectively, according to the report.

CSO: 4120/151

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

NEW TAX SYSTEM--Seoul, Feb 10 (YONHAP)--The Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements Wednesday called for the introduction of a preferential regional taxation system as a means to curb excessive population increases in large cities. In a report on how to depopulate large cities, the state-run research institute, urged the government to impose heavier taxes on business enterprises and residents in overpopulated urban districts. This would include the residence tax, the registration tax, the property tax, the corporate tax and the income tax. The report made at the request of the Construction Ministry, suggested that residence tax be increased by three times in Seoul, and by two times in Pusan; and that income tax on enterprises be doubled in Seoul and Pusan. It also suggested that taxes on newly-formed corporations in large cities should be increased by five times, from the current two percent, to 10 percent, and that property taxes on vacant lots in large cities should also be raised considerably. The report also called upon the government to extend various tax and financial benefits to enterprises moving from large cities to rural areas and to their employees. [Text] [SK100246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 10 Feb 82]

INVISIBLE TRADE DEFICIT--Seoul, Feb 8 (YONHAP)--Korea's receipts in its invisible trade last year amounted to more than 3.8 billion U.S. dollars, some 1.2 billion dollars more than the figure in 1980. An official at the Bank of Korea said Monday that the total included 3.4 billion dollars from construction and other services overseas, and 460 million dollars from foreign tourists. Despite such a princely income in foreign currency, the country suffered a deficit of nearly two billion dollars in the balance of its invisible trade, because of enormous interest payments on foreign loans. The invisible trade balance registered in the red every year except in 1977 and 1978, and the growth rate of deficits increased year after year, posing a major stumbling block to the improvement of the country's international payments position, the official added. [Text] [SK081156 Seoul YONHAP in English 0842 GMT 8 Feb 82]

KANGWON PROVINCE COAL FIELD--Seoul, Feb 9 (YONHAP)--A new coal field with estimated reserves of 62 million tons, three times Korea's annual coal production, was discovered last year in the unexplored area of the Samchok Mining Co. in Kwangwon Province, the Korea Mining Promotion Corp., under the control of the

Energy-Resources Ministry, announced Tuesday. Persistent prospecting projects in the eastern, central and western parts of the mining co., generally known as an unexplored area, led to the discovery of the 6,000-kilocalorie high quality coal deposit, two to 19 meters wide, whose potential value was estimated at 650 billion won (928.6 million U.S. dollars), according to the announcement. The announcement also said that a new lead and zinc deposit, with estimated reserves of 6.3 million tons, four times the country's annual demand, was discovered last year in the Ponghwa and Ulchin area in North Kyongsang Province, some 220 km southeast of Seoul. The lead and zinc deposit is said to have a potential value of 57 billion won (81.4 million dollars). The state-run mining company plans to dig 14 holes in the Samchok area and 37 holes in the Ponghwa and Ulchin area this year, in quest of new coal and lead deposits. [Text] [SK090101 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 9 Feb 82]

CHEJU ISLAND AIRPORT FACILITY--Cheju, Feb 6 (YONHAP)--An additional runway to the Cheju International Airport was dedicated here Saturday after three years of construction at a cost of 49,312 million won (roughly 70.45 million U.S. dollars). The dedication of the 3,000-meter-long runway, the second longest in Korea next to the one at Kimpo International Airport, makes possible take-offs and landings for jumbo jets and DC-10's at the airport, a Transportation Ministry official said. The official also said the new runway will contribute substantially to reducing flight cancellations due to unfavorable weather conditions. The 45-meter-wide runway crosses the existing runway which is 45 meters in width and 2,000 meters in length. Meanwhile, the Transportation Ministry will spend an additional 21.1 billion won by the end of next year to construct more passenger and air controlling facilities so that the airport will be able to handle up to 2.6 million passengers a year from the current 650,000. (One U.S. dollar is worth about 700 won) The official added that the new runway will make possible shuttle services for domestic flights as well as encourage stopovers to this southernmost island by planes flying air routes linking Korea with Japan and Southeast Asia. [Text] [SK061133 Seoul YONHAP in English 1043 GMT 6 Feb 82]

WAGE INCREASES, WELFARE--The Ministry of Labor Affairs plans to take measures towards insuring appropriate wage increases early this year and improving welfare facilities for workers. The plan was made public when Labor Affairs Minister Kwon Chung-tong briefed President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday on the ministry's major policies for this year. He said a new wage system will be introduced next year. Productivity will be considered before introducing the new system. Minister Kwon said his ministry will make every effort to improve the low wages and narrow the wage gap between employees with low educational backgrounds and those with higher ones. In order to guarantee the substantial income of laborers, Kwon said, his ministry plans to induce industries to establish special facilities for employees such as bath rooms, sports facilities, health check centers, scholarships and friendly societies. The ministry will also induce employers and employees to settle wage increase problems through labor-management discussions in order to prevent a possible outbreak of wage disputes, Kwon said. In order to reduce industrial accidents, his ministry will expand the accident-free campaign to include the 10,685 businesses employing

more than 50 people. Formerly, only the 4,467 firms with 100 employees or more participated in the campaign, he said. The ministry is to help some 250,000 jobless people, including the needy and the physically disabled, find jobs this year. In order to enhance the qualifications of skilled people, Kwon said, the current one-year training course will be extended to three years. Training instructors also will be extended to three years. Training instructors also will be sent to advanced countries for the study of more developed technology, he said. For the promotion of sound labor unions, more than 3,500 union executives will be given special education, the minister said. Scholarships will be given to more unionists' children, Kwon said. The plan also includes inviting labor ministers and union leaders from foreign countries to Korea, he said. [Text] [SK050220 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Feb 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/151

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

FIRST 30 DAYS SINCE CURFEW LIFTING REVIEWED

SK050145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Nightly Order"]

[Text] It was a month ago today that the government abolished the four-hour curfew system in a decisive move.

From the very outset of the new year, citizens seemed to welcome wholeheartedly such a dramatic measure by the government, as part of its efforts to bring about an open, liberalized social climate.

Citizens of good sense as well as responsible administrators, however, were obliged to express immediate worry over the possibility of undergoing a transitional phase of confusion and disorder caused by the enlarged life cycle of many citizens who were urged to try to adapt themselves adequately to the new circumstances at least for some time to come.

With the lapse of one month, it appears to be certain that many citizens have somewhat settled down in their nightly lives, becoming sober from an excessive sense of relief and liberation from the time-old curfew system.

Consequently, citizens are seemingly getting more and more acquainted with the best use of the curfew-free hours in one form or another, personally or in their daily trade.

With the enlarged scope of daily activities among people in the wake of the abolition of the long-standing curfew, it is undeniable that people will benefit from the invigorated and expanded business hours to a corresponding degree.

The police and other security personnel may have been all out to do their utmost to safeguard the lives of citizens and their property during the night hours.

Thus, many of them have been forced to accept heavy burdens of duties, suffering an acute lack of working personnel against the possible rampancy of varied violent and criminal incidents, taking advantage of the nightly hours on the streets in large cities.

We should attach primary importance to the necessity of securing ample security forces at this juncture in coping with the prevalence of hooliganism and other crimes in the post-curfew days so that their security duties may be discharged fully and effectively.

Following the lifting of curfew, the police authorities have at times made surprise moves of cracking down on all offenses taking place at night, including those violating traffic regulations.

In this way, it is probable that the police have been immediately concerned with "demonstration effects" in their efforts to maintain order and security during the curfewless hours, while innumerable citizens had to be arrested overnight by the police who were mobilized to the areas en masse.

We have no reason to oppose any sweeping and dutiful anti-criminal posture by the security authorities, needless to say, keeping in mind our call for guaranteeing a sense of security among citizens turning out on the streets and in other places at night.

At the same time, we cannot but express concern over the possibility of creating an uneasy nightly atmosphere, resulting from the surprise security control by police or even some excessive rigidity in their move, depending upon cases.

For this reason, it is considered more desirable that the police should undertake an enlightenment campaign for citizens designed for the maintenance of order and security at night, in close parallel with their sustained anti-criminal efforts from now on.

It may take time, needless to say, until citizens become accustomed to orderly behavior in the curfew-less hours, particularly younger people who may be attracted to the nightly streets in the warm season.

We urge their parents and society as a whole to undertake a crusade for the maintenance of order and security during nightly hours in this regard.

CSO: 4120/151

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ATOMIC ENERGY-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Seoul WONJARYOK in Korean May-Jun 81 pp 60-63

[Text] Independence from Petroleum in Power Generation to be Actively Pursued Beginning Next Year and Nuclear Power to Reach 40.5 Percent by 1991

The policy to attain independence from petroleum fuels in power generation will be actively implemented beginning next year. The government will convert 11 of the 39 generating units which use oil to bituminous coal units, while no new construction of oil-burning units will be allowed. At the same time, the government will take measures to secure long-term supplies of nonpetroleum fuels. Korea has been dependent on oil for power generation during the seventies ever since it switched from coal, the main fuel of the sixties. The dependence on oil has peaked this year [1981] at 74.2 percent, but is expected to be drastically reduced to 35.2 percent by 1986 and 18.5 percent by 1991. According to an announcement made by the Ministry of Energy and Resources on 11 May, oil-burning generating facilities increased every year from 5,657,000 kW (70.3 percent) in 1981 in spite of two oil crises. Beginning next year following the new policy of aggressively seeking independence from petroleum, 11 units (Honam Units No 1 and 2; Yosu Units No 1 and 2; Ulsan Units No 4, 5, and 6; P'yongt'aek Units No 1 through 4) of the 39 existing oil-burning units will be converted to bituminous coal units. Feasibility studies for the conversions have already been initiated, and it has been decided not to build any new petroleum-based power plants except for the three plants (710,000 kW) already under construction. Active consideration is being given to a plan to convert two oil-burning power plants to natural gas. Natural gas will be imported to supply 1.4 million tons to the thermal power plant in P'yongt'aek starting September 1985 and 2.55 million tons to the thermal power plant in Inch'on at the end of 1988.

The government has also decided to depend mainly on nuclear power in the nineties, and to substantially increase current nuclear power capacity from 587,000 kW (5.9 percent of the total) to 4,716,000 kW (26.8 percent) by 1986 and 11,016,000 kW (40.5 percent) by 1991.

In addition, the power sources will be further diversified by increasing hydroelectric power from the current level of 1,202,000 kW (12.2 percent) to 3,665,000 kW (13.5 percent) by 1991 and coal power from 750,000 kW (7.6 percent) to 4,970,000 kW.

The amount of fuel needed from the present until 1991 for power generation is expected to be 54 billion liters of petroleum, 20.55 million tons of anthracite coal, 39.9 million tons of bituminous coal, and 14 million tons of natural gas. The government had decided not only to examine measures to secure long-term supplies of these fuels but also to develop alternate power resources such as coal utilization technology, solar energy, wind power, geothermal energy, and garbage burning for power generation.

An Additional Nuclear Power Plant of 900,000 kW Capacity by 1991

Following the policy of developing nonpetroleum power sources, the government has decided to add one more nuclear power plant and to build a total of four new plants by 1991.

The Ministry of Energy and Resources has decided to add 1 nuclear power plant (900,000 kW capacity) and to build a total of 4 nuclear power plants, units No 11 through 14 by 1991.

In addition to Kori No 1 reactor which is in operation, eight nuclear power reactors are under construction in Korea. Orders for power reactors No 11 and 12 are expected to be placed in October [1981]. Since it has already been decided to buy 1 more reactor, the government is carefully examining instead the possibility of ordering 2 of the 4 reactors, No 11 through 14, this year.

The possibility of placing an order for two reactors simultaneously is based on the fact that the power plants must be completed by the end of 1990 according to existing plans while the construction period for a power reactor is 108 months (9 years) on the average. Possibilities of savings through an early and simultaneous order have also been taken into consideration.

Complete Domestic Production of Generating Facilities by 1985 Planned and the Ch'angwon Factory [Complex] of Korea Heavy Machinery Industries [Hanguk Chunggongop] Will Begin Normal Operation Next Year

The Ch'angwon complex of Korea Heavy Machinery Industries [KHMI] will begin normal operation in the first half of next year [1982], and all power generating facilities will be manufactured domestically by 1995.

To accelerate the independence from foreign suppliers of generating equipment and quickly to build up a foundation to export industrial machinery, KHMI has decided to begin normal operation of the Ch'angwon complex in the first half of next year.

KHMI has been studying the management analysis prepared by the Korea Development Institute and Burns and Roe of the United States. Based on the study, KHMI announced on 19 May a plan to normalize business operations. Construction of the foundry and forging plant of the Ch'angwon complex will be finished by the end of 1981, and normal operation will commence at the beginning of next year. The manufacturing schedule in the Kunp'o plant will be modified to include heavy machinery plants, generating equipment, and manufacturing of auxiliary equipment. Also, the production air conditioning equipment will be consolidated and modified. In particular, the plants for machinery, piping, boilers, forging and casting in the Ch'angwon complex

will place emphasis on the manufacturing of power generating equipment. The heavy-equipment plant will be regrouped to become a mass production plant.

To prepare for full-scale operation as planned in 1982, the Ch'angwon complex will add deep-hole and multispindle drilling facilities as well as test facilities for turbine blades and turbine thermal shocks. On the other hand, the plans for wooden patterns and the oxygen plants will be canceled.

KHMI has decided on full domestic production of facilities for major generating equipment and industrial machinery by 1985. Full domestic production of nuclear steam supply systems, boilers for thermal power plants, and turbine generators for hydroelectric power plants will begin in 1985, and the production of turbine generators for nuclear power plants in 1986.

Prior to this, KHMI will begin full domestic production of petrochemical and cement facilities this year. Full domestic production of iron and steel mill facilities as well as paper and pulp manufacturing facilities will begin in 1983. Furthermore, to use efficiently imported production facilities and technology, KHMI plans to standardize the specifications of power generating equipment and to take over the construction of new power plants and the repair and maintenance of the existing plants.

Radiation in the Vicinity of Kori Nuclear Power Plant Measured

To monitor the environmental pollution accompanying the expansion of nuclear energy facilities, Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute set up a plan to measure and study natural background radiation for the entire country. As the first project of the plan, the study was conducted in a special area within an 80 km radius from the Kori nuclear power plant.

The objectives of the study are the control of environmental radiation, early detection of radiation accidents, effective control of such accidents, and elimination of public fear of radiation exposure. The study is also aimed at the possibility of finding resources for nuclear fuel. Measurements were carried out at 49 locations within the designated area in Kyongsang Namdo and Kyongsang Pukto.

From the investigation, the average background radiation in air in the general area of Kyongsang Namdo and Pukto has been identified to be 16.3 microroentgens per hour, ranging between a minimum of 14.4 to a maximum of 18.7 microroentgens per hour.

In horizontal [geographical] distribution, detected radiation was relatively high in Masan, Kup'o, Pulguksa and Kuryongp'o areas and was low in the Samnangjin and Kimhae areas.

As is shown in the long-term plan for the development of electric power in Korea, the construction work of many nuclear power plants and other facilities that use nuclear energy has been expanded. Accordingly, the task of measuring and investigating natural background radiation for the entire country will be carried out for a long time to come.

Science and Technology Council [Kwahak Kisul Simuihoe] Approves Comprehensive Research Programs for 1982 with Emphasis on the Development of Energy Resources

On 26 May, the Fourth Science and Technology Council approved the 1982 master plan for the research and development [R & D] programs for science and technology.

The council convened to evaluate and approve comprehensive plans and major policies for the promotion of science and technology by the government. The council considered 1982 R & D programs for 9 research institutions with government endowments and 23 national and public research organizations which belong to various government departments. The council set the priorities as (a) topics related to the national R & D projects (programs for research topics with national priority), (b) topics which strongly benefit related industries and positively contribute to export, (c) topics unique to Korea for which technology from overseas is difficult to import due to the lack of such technology abroad, and (d) topics to develop technology that pose common difficulties among medium and small businesses.

According to the approved master plan for 1982 through 1986 on R & D projects for science and technology, the programs with national priority are on energy and natural resources, development of industrial technology, development of transportation and communication systems, technology for social welfare programs, pollution control, and the development of waste-treatment technology.

In particular, the basic policy on R & D will emphasize the development of technology that will be essential for the establishment of a prosperous society and an advanced industrial structure. The policy also encourages active technology development by private industry, more effective operation of government-endowed research institutes, promotion of basic science and expanded training of research manpower, increased investment in R & D, and promotion of an environment favorable to research.

Engineering Service Industry Actively Supported and Plant Export Promoted

In order to promote the domestic production of [manufacturing] plants and export of the plants, the government has decided actively to support the growth of engineering service industry.

According to the Ministry of Science and Technology, plant engineering firms will receive special privileges and will be supported with priority in order to produce plants domestically. The ministry plans to favor engineering companies that can develop industrial processes by themselves and implement them from basic design to project management.

There are 15 engineering service firms in Korea which handle plant construction, and they received orders totaling 40 billion won domestically and \$18,650,000 from overseas in 1980. There are two general construction engineering companies whose orders totaled 1.46 billion won domestically in 1980.

Also, there are 175 specialized engineering service companies, whose orders last year reached a total of 83.58 billion won domestically and \$69.61 million from overseas.

The ministry has decided to select a few plant-construction engineering companies for upgrading and to establish a system of choosing Korean engineering companies as main contractors by revising the administrative rules for the Law to Promote Engineering Service.

At the same time, the ministry will eliminate unreliable engineering companies, revise administrative rules on the Law to Promote Overseas Construction, and encourage the overseas expansion of engineering service.

The ministry will support technical cooperation with well-known foreign engineering companies to promote overseas expansion. The ministry also plans to provide a special fund through the Technology Development Corporation.

Domestic engineering companies are capable of detailed design and the production control of manufacturing processes, but they depend partly on help from foreign companies for writing project proposals, purchasing, and supervision of construction work.

The technology for manufacturing processes, special skills, basic design, test operation, and quality assurance are mostly imported from developed countries.

Use of a Model for Long-Term Electric Power Development Planning Pursued

The Division of Electric Power Planning of Korea Electric Co has obtained a model for long-term electric power development planning from the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on 3 March and is working on the utilization of the model.

The model uses a highly advanced planning technique that enables the development of electric power in an optimal way by considering various constraints and conditions that can not be evaluated by hand. The model uses a computer for planning and saves the time needed to establish the plan and manpower.

The model imported (WASP-III) is one of the most advanced programs developed by the IAEA in November 1980 by applying probability simulation and dynamic planning. It will contribute to the optimization and justification of national long-term projects to develop electric power, which will require tremendous investments.

Korea Technology Development Corporation Inaugurated

The Korea Technology Development Corporation (KTDC, President Kim Ip-sam) opened for business on 25 May [1981] with an inauguration ceremony. The corporation was founded on 28 April, finished all preparatory work, and began its business after the inauguration ceremony as an exclusive financing agency to support industrial technology development.

West Germany Wishes To Participate in the Construction of Nuclear Power Plants in Korea

On 11 June, West German Minister of Economy, Otto Lambsdorff, visited the office of Deputy Prime Minister Shin Pyong-hyon. Minister Shin requested that West German capital and technology participate in the Korean fifth 5-year plan that starts next year. On the other hand, Minister Lambsdorff requested that Korea reduce tariffs and allow KW (Kraftwerk) Nuclear Power Plant Construction Co of West Germany, which

can provide advanced technology and safety, to participate in the construction of nuclear power plants in Korea.

Daewoo [Taeu] Heavy Industries Succeeds in Domestic Production of CPP through Technical Assistance from Ecodyne of the United States

Daewoo Heavy Industries [DHI] developed and succeeded in the domestic production of CPP (circulating water demineralization [coolant processing] plants) to be installed in nuclear power plants.

According to the industrial announcement on 15 June, Daewoo succeeded in domestic production of a CPP, which is a water processing facility required in nuclear and other power plants, by developing the plant themselves with technical assistance from a well-known manufacturer, Ecodyne of the United States.

DHI imported the technology from Ecodyne in January of last year [1980], began installing CPP on power reactor No 1 [in Kori], and finished construction in June. Last March, the company signed a long-term contract to supply equipment and materials for CPP's to be installed on reactors No 5 and 6, and began fabrication of the facilities.

The CPP facility cools condensed water from turbines in nuclear and large-scale thermal power plants, removes minerals by ion exchange and recirculates the de-mineralized water through boilers. The facility is a modern, patented water treatment plant that increases generating efficiency, prevents corrosion of the circulating system, and extends the life of a power plant.

Through technical assistance from Ecodyne, DHI can use this patented technology on a long-term basis, domestically manufacture CPP facilities for power plants in Korea, and hence increase the proportion of domestically produced equipment and materials. The company plans not only to manufacture the facilities but also to export them in the future.

In 1977, the company signed a technical assistance contract with Kurita Water of Japan for waste and other water treatment, and installed waste-water treatment facilities for P'ohang Steel Mill, Onsan Copper Mill, Ulsan Thermal Power Plant, and Honam Refinery. Now, the company has decided to expand greatly its water-treatment business and actively to seek new orders.

Mr Pak Pyong-ho Appointed as the Officer Manager of Korea Atomic Industry Forum

The Forum has appointed Mr Pak Pyong-ho (age 49) on 1 May as the office manager, a position which has been vacant.

Manager Pak has previously worked as the director of Foreign Supply Division, Korea Electric Co, and the director and inspector general of Daewoo Development Co.

9829

CSO: 4108/142

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTER'S FRENCH VISIT HAILED

SK100047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "No's Visit to France"]

[Text] The forthcoming visit of Foreign Minister No Sin-yong to France late this month will be a significant occasion for promoting diplomatic ties between the Republic of Korea and the major European power. It will symbolize a new vista in Korean-French relationships since the advent of the socialist government in Paris.

Minister No is scheduled to depart on an extensive tour of Sri Lanka, India, France and Nigeria next week. His stopover in New Delhi and Lagos will be in large measure of a routine nature for presiding over annual conferences of our diplomatic mission chiefs in Asia and the Middle East and Africa and Latin America respectively. His visit in France will highlight his travel to [different] parts of the world as the nation's chief diplomat.

We deem it most timely and necessary for Minister No to get in touch with the leaders of the Mitterrand government including the president and the prime [word missing] to discuss ways of expanding political, economic and cultural intercourse and exchange between the two countries.

There has been talk of a Korean-French summit meeting. No's contact with French leaders may pave the way for realization of the summit that would highly boost the already existing ties of friendship and cooperation. Our interest in France is decisive with France as a European power in its own right and its worldwide influence.

The Republic of Korea is seeking to obtain broader international understanding and support of its quest for nation building and modernization in freedom. Its phenomenal economic growth has won global recognition with some accompanying international competition and resistance. Economic relations with France, particularly in the field of nuclear reactors, are noteworthy. There is ample room for further mutually beneficial economic cooperation. We are in need of solid footing in the European Economic Community of which France is a leading member.

Early this year the Seoul government came up with a fresh set of problems for achieving peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. Communist North Korea has so far responded in a defiant and negative manner, without desisting from its anachronistic line of exporting revolution and violence and indulging in the fanatical personality cult of Kim Il-song.

In this connection, Minister No is expected to present to the Paris government the abiding position of Seoul for reduced tension, stability, peace and effective dialogue and accommodation between the two divided halves. France may do well to bring constructive pressure to bear upon Pyongyang for responding favorably to the rational overture of Seoul. Withholding increased economic and political contact with North Korea will be a realistic modus vivendi pending future positive developments.

Increased cultural ties are a very promising area calling for stepped-up attention and [word indistinct] on the part of both countries. All things French as well as French cuisine, art and fashion are familiar and popular to the Korean people. Alliance Francaise and the French diplomatic mission here played a good part in promoting Korean understanding and acceptance of the refined French culture in many ways. This cultural interplay should be encouraged and expanded.

North Korea may find it embarrassing and disheartening that socialist France is no closer to Pyongyang than any of its conservative predecessors. We look forward to greater friendly and cooperative relations with France in years to come.

CSO: 4120/151

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DATA ON FOREIGNERS IN COUNTRY REPORTED

SK081153 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, F b. 8 (YONHAP)--A total of 46,192 foreigners are residing in Korea, a vernacular daily here reported Sunday, quoting statistics made available recently by the immigration office. This includes foreigners granted 60-day visas.

According to the HANGUK ILBO daily the Chinese make up largest portion (63.3 percent), followed by Americans (20.3 percent), Japanese (5.8 percent), and Germans (1.1 percent).

Although alien immigration is not legally allowed in Korea, these Chinese people have virtually been granted permanent residence because they can stay in Korea as long as they want to, simply by renewing their visas once every three years.

So, permanent residence accounted for 62.8 percent of listed reasons for foreigners' staying in Korea, followed by commercial businesses, religious activities, technical assistance and investments.

According to the paper, there were a total of around 1,300 missionaries from 25 countries in Korea as of the end of 1980--most of them are Catholics and Protestants.

American missionaries topped the list with 850, followed by Irish (53), Canadians (33), French (27), and Mexicans (26). Some 20 missionaries each from Italy, West Germany, Australia, Britain and Spain are also active in Korea.

Austria, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Sweden, South Africa, the Philippines, Belgium, Argentina, Sri Lanka, Thailand, India and Pakistan have also sent one or two religious workers to Korea.

Some 10 foreigners from France, Canada, West Germany, Australia and Britain are practicing Buddhist asceticism at the Songgwansa Buddhist Temple, in the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

A noteworthy development is the recent growth of Islam in Korea. The Saudi Arabian and Libyan governments have sent five Indian, Pakistan and Thai Islamic priests into the country.

Although the Unification Church is founded by a Korean, there are many foreigners propagating this sect in Korea. They are from the United States, Japan, Britain, France and many other countries.

CSO: 4120/151

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LAWMAKER 'OPTIMISTIC' ON JAPANESE LOAN ISSUE

SK090107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Yi Chong-ku]

[Text] Yi Sang-ik, new secretary-general of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League, expecting an ultimate solution to Korea's request for a \$6 billion loan, said yesterday the two countries should show sincerity and bona fide in tackling the outstanding issue.

In an interview, Yi said the \$6 billion is crucial to "our successful execution of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan."

"I am looking forward to an ultimate solution to the issue, because Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshiro Sakurauchi have pledged to make a progressive study of the issue," he said.

The secretary-general of the bilateral parliamentary league said the two neighboring countries should show as much sincerity and good faith as possible in carving out a negotiated end to the problem.

A smooth settlement of the issue, he said, will help eliminate whatever has been left of the unhappy past, and promote friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Japan.

"What we (lawmakers) can do is to create an atmosphere in which government authorities will be able to resolve pending issues. In other words, we are laying railroads for official negotiations," he said.

The government and the national assembly and the people, he said, should make concerted and harmonious efforts to preclude confusion in negotiating with Japan over the issue.

The league will consult with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Korean diplomats in Tokyo at all times to keep track of negotiations over the issue, he added.

"The time has come for Korea and Japan to further promote good neighborliness and friendship. I intend to provide an occasion for us to expand contacts with Japanese lawmakers of middle-of-the-road political parties," he said.

He pledged to commit himself to promoting friendship between Korean lawmakers and Japanese lawmakers of the socialist party, the Komeito Party and the New Liberal Club.

"I think there are many fields in which the two countries can expand cooperation. But I believe cooperation in the field of security is of utmost importance," he said.

Japan should have a great understanding in "our unification policy and security needs and give solid support to President Chon Tu-hwan's new unification formula, he said.

Deploring growing exchanges between Japan and North Korea, Yi warned Japan would not expand these exchanges in the political field.

"We cannot overlook political relations between Japan and North Korea. Tokyo should not expand relations with Pyongyang over the head of Seoul," he said.

Japan should chime in with the Republic of Korea in terms of security at least until peaceful coexistence is ensured in the Korean peninsula, he said.

Yi graduated from the Korean Military Academy and the U.S. commanding and general staff college in 1955 and 1960 respectively.

He also served as minister at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo in 1964-1968.

He said he is on good terms with his Japanese counterpart Matshuei Mori and other senior officers of the Japan-Korea Parliamentarians' League and that parliamentary diplomacy between the two countries will move along well in the future.

CSO: 4120/151

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ICFTU LEADER ON LABOR--Seoul, Feb 6 (YONHAP)--President P. P. Narayanan of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) Saturday voiced his full support of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's recent peace proposal calling for a tete-a-tete between leaders of South and North Korea and the writing of a "unified constitution." In a news conference in Seoul, the ICFTU president also said that the recent Korean Government's package proposal was a constructive one for the unification of two Koreas and that North Korea should accept it. Included among the 20 pilot projects was the opening of a Seoul-Pyongyang expressway. Disclosing that he had been concerned about the future of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) when Korea's fifth republic launched, the Malaysian union leader said he was satisfied to see that labor conditions in Korea have improved and that the labor office has been upgraded to a ministry. He added that the ICFTU would extend its full support of Korea's entry into the International Labor Organization (ILO). Narayanan left Seoul after attending FKTU's Central Committee meeting Saturday. [Text] [SK060807 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 6 Feb 82]

CULTURAL TIES--Seoul, Feb 6 (YONHAP)--Korea will press for the conclusion this year of cultural agreements with 23 countries in Europe, the Middle East and Latin America, Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday. Korea intends to seek various cultural exchange programs as well as encourage Korean studies abroad on the basis of the proposed accords. The move is part of the government's policy to promote understanding of Korea among friends and Third World nations. The officials also said one of the top priority programs this year is to promote what they called sports diplomacy in preparation for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both slated to be staged in Seoul. [Text] [SK061141 Seoul YONHAP in English 1048 GMT 6 Feb 82]

AUSTRALIAN PARTY'S UNION PROPOSAL--The minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) is studying "with a great interest" a proposal by Australia's Liberal Party to create a Pacific democratic union as a Pacific counterpart of the European Democratic Union. Rep. Kim Tok-kyu, director of the DKP's Foreign Affairs Bureau, said yesterday that the proposal was contained in a recent letter sent from the Australian party's secretary-general after receiving its publications in English. The first minority party, which has 82 seats in the 276-member national assembly, has sent party brochures to 89 political parties abroad

and foreign diplomatic missions in Seoul since last July, Rep. Kim explained. He further explained that in return, 48 political parties in approximately 30 foreign countries, including those in New Zealand and Japan, sent their pamphlets to the DKP. [Text] [SK090054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 82 p 1]

'SPORTS DIPLOMACY' CAMPAIGN--Seoul, Feb.[no day] (YONHAP)--It is necessary for Korean lawmakers to launch a "sports diplomacy" campaign to ensure the participation of all the countries from the communist and nonaligned blocs in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, a senior lawmaker said Monday. Chairman Yi Se-ki of the national assembly ad hoc committee for the Seoul Olympics also said that his panel would seek the revision of the customs law and other laws, as well as the legislation of about ten laws to help promote olympics-related industries. [Text] [SK090047 Seoul YONHAP in English 0036 GMT 9 Feb 82]

ROK-U.S. SECURITY RELATIONS--With the beginning of the new year, cooperative security relations between Korea and the United States are more firmly consolidated. This is reflected by the FY 1983 budget message sent to the congress on 6 February by U.S. President Reagan, and by the report on defense matters submitted to the congress by Defense Secretary Weinberger on the same day as the defense budget plan. These two documents will be deservedly accepted by the freedom-loving allies as encouraging ones as they reflect the fact that Korean peninsula is the most important area in Northeast Asia from the viewpoint of the current U.S. forward defense strategy. Contained in these documents is the Reagan administration's so-called "linkage strategy" concept that this strategy will deter not only North Korea's threat but also Soviet military expansionism. Korea-U.S. security relations are reaching a new turning point and a new phase of mutual cooperation as companions. However, still pending between the two countries are some questions on more closely developing these relations. They are: an adequate increase in the amount of foreign military sales toward Korea; revising the provision ruling the repayment in 9 years with a 3-year grace period into repayment in 20 years with a 10-year grace period; and the legislation of most-favored-nation treatment of Korea on an equal basis with NATO and Japan in offering [word indistinct] and technical assistance. We ask that such questions be formally discussed between the U.S. Congress and the administration with budget deliberations as an impetus and that the questions be settled at an early date. [Editorial] [Excerpts] [SK100418 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 10 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4108/101

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR JULY 1981

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during July 1981]

1 Jul 81 p 1 bottom: "Warm Congratulations to the CCP on the 60th Anniversary of Its Founding": [Text] published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV No 127, 2 Jul 81, pp D2-4: "NODONG SINMUN Hails CCP Founding Anniversary"].

4 Jul 81 p 1 lower half: "Let Us Reunify the Fatherland by Implementing the Three Principles of National Reunification and by Founding a Confederal State": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 128, 6 Jul 81, pp D7-10: "NODONG SINMUN on North-South Document Anniversary"].

6 Jul 81 p 1 lower left: "Twenty Years of Fraternal Friendship and Cooperation": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 129, 7 Jul 81, pp D2-3: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial" and summarized in Ibid., No 128, 6 Jul 81, pp D5-6: "NODONG SINMUN 6 July Editorial"].

9 Jul 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Make All Crops Richly Open by Properly Taking Care of Them": [Text summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 149, JPRS 786098, 27 Jul 81, pp 6-14: "'NODONG SINMUN' Urges Protection of Crops"].

11 Jul 81 p 1 lower left: "On the Road of Fraternal Friendship and Cooperation"; Notes that this is the 20th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the DPRK and the PRC, two nations whose land and rivers touch and who fought shoulder to shoulder in the war against imperialist aggressors; praises the progress made since the signing of this treaty, based on mutual recognition, noninterference in the internal government of the two countries and fraternal cooperation under the great Chinese leader, Mao Tse-tung and the great leader of the Korean people, Kim Il-song; notes the great strides which China has made up till today in maintaining the path of socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, leadership of the Communist Party and the ideology of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung; stresses the path the DPRK has taken in recent years, including the Sixth Party Congress of last year and the struggle to realize the independent peaceful reunification of the country; calls for the Korean people to continue in the future as in the past to fight alongside the Chinese people in the struggle for the ultimate victory of socialism and communism under the banner of the dictatorship of the proletariat and anti-imperialism.

13 Jul 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Expedite Winter Fishing Preparations": Notes that winter preparations are scheduled to be completed by the end of September and thus preparations must be made in the same short-term, all-out manner as rice seedling transplanting in order to assure a successful harvest of fish this winter; emphasizes that there are only a few months left before the end of September, the deadline for winter fishing preparations, and therefore all functionaries and workers in the fishery sector must begin right away to repair boats, tackle, refrigeration factories, fish unloading equipment; calls for carrying out winter fishing preparations alongside summer fishing operations which entails expansion and enlargement of the material and technological base of the fishery sector; urges guidance and responsible functionaries to take the lead in settling all problems encountered in winter fishing preparations, set priorities in work assignments, concentrate all forces on settling difficulties and instill in the fishermen and workers a deep understanding of the recent instructions of Kim Il-song on winter fishing preparatory work, not to rely on the higher-ups to solve all their problems but to take their work in their own hands and display a proper struggle manner; exhorts functionaries and workers in the fishery sector to perform proper and accurate evaluations and calculations for their own units and expedite their own tasks in an all out assault; stresses that shining results can be expected when the whole country and the entire populace lends a hand in fishing preparations; calls upon all committees and ministries in the Administration Council and appropriate factories and enterprises to carry out the struggle to increase production and conserve, maintain reserves of equipment, materials and spare parts and for the party organizations and three revolutions team members to carry out political propaganda, economic agitation work in an aggressive manner, evaluate the status of accomplishing Kim Il-song's instructions on winter fishing preparations and intensify policy guidance activities so that new records will be set in fishing this winter.

14 Jul 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle To Conquer the Mammoth Tideland Reclamation Goal": [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 149, JPRS 78609, 27 Jul 81, pp 15-16: "Paper Urges Tideland Reclamation"].

16 Jul 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Formulate Economic Organizational Work Thoroughly in Accordance With the Demands of Present Development": Notes that the economy is developing at an unprecedented pace, the level of technological equipment has become very high and the links among economic sectors have become complex, necessitating new improvements in economic organizational work especially now that the period of the national economic plan for this year is half over; emphasizes that there is no greater responsibility for the economic guidance functionaries than economic organizational work; calls for all economic guidance functionaries in the committees and ministries of the Administration Council and all factories and enterprises to bear full responsibility for their own work, evaluate each and every operation assigned and see that they are carried out fully and all problems are solved on a scientific basis so that economic organizational work can be improved; cautions against slackening effort on what might be considered minor difficulties, thereby hindering production; emphasizes weeding and storm damage prevention, summer fishing operations and winter fishing preparations now going on; calls for direction and detailed planning in harmony with party policy, expansion of the economy and the higher level of technology and for equipment management, materials supply, manpower

control and financial management to be performed by economic guidance functionaries to the best of their ability; urges all party organizations to implement party economic policy, explain it to the economic guidance functionaries in their affiliated units and eliminate all instances of irresponsibility in economic organizational work by the economic guidance functionaries.

17 Jul 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Improve and Strengthen Materials Supply Work": Notes that timely provision of materials is very important for implementing the decisions of the third plenum of the Sixth Central Committee and economic organizational work plays a major role in the task; emphasizes accurate materials supply according to type, quality and specification in a timely manner as well as properly planned equipment, manpower and financial management; calls for all functionaries in the materials supply industry to expedite socialist economic construction, improve and strengthen business management with the realization that materials supply is not merely delivering materials to the factories and enterprises but also comprises adherence to party economic policy and following the Taean Work System urges materials sales companies which are the basic units and specialists in Kim Il-song's socialistic materials supply system to formulate materials supply plans for timely distribution of materials to factories and enterprises as contracted; calls for close scrutiny of type and quantity of materials requested by factories and enterprises so that lower level plants and work sites are not deprived and others are not oversupplied with materials for the production process; exhorts materials supply functionaries in factories and enterprises to go among the plants and work teams within their jurisdiction and determine the proper kinds and quantities of materials they need, organize transportation and supply and see to it that the workers in production do not store or waste materials haphazardly or force any material to perform a role it was not intended for; calls for all materials supply functionaries to perform materials supply in a revolutionary manner in accordance with present development and thereby achieve significant victories this year, which is the 20th anniversary of the Taean Work System.

20 Jul 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us More Highly Display the Trait of Self-reliance": Notes that proper waging of this year's battle is very important for gaining victory in the new grand march to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and that all must make a great effort to normalize production and carry out maintenance and repair of equipment in order to accomplish the national economic plan; stresses that overcoming all obstacles and doing everything through one's own efforts with a sense of self-reliance is a mark of the true chuche-type communist in waging the difficult struggle to hasten the completion of the Second Seven-Year Plan and realize the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction; points out that Kim Il-song has presented the struggle tasks at various important meetings and on-the-spot guidance to the peoples economy for normalizing production at a high level, overcoming the adverse influence of the cold front and achieving a bumper crop, raising the living standard by increased production of consumer goods and fishery products which require the attitude of militant struggle and self-reliance on the part of the functionaries and workers in all units of every sector; calls for that same spirit with which the workers built a strong national economy on the ashes of war and made trucks and tractors with their own bare hands; exhorts all to display a spirit of self-reliance and indomitable determination to overcome

all obstacles, emulate the hidden heroes, adhere strictly to party orders and the law of the state; calls for maximum mobilization and effective use of the present economic base to achieve even greater production with present resources as successful factories and enterprises have demonstrated; urges economic guidance functionaries and workers in factories and enterprises to perform equipment maintenance and building repairs and improve technology in the production process; calls for party organizations to intensify ideological indoctrination and encourage economic guidance functionaries and workers to greater efforts to achieve this year's quotas and launch out on a new grand march to achieve a great victory in this year's battle.

22 Jul 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About a New Transformation in Orchard Development and Produce More Fruit": Notes the important role fruit plays in the food economy and that highly nutritious vegetables and fruit must be grown and delivered to the people to further raise up the nutrition standard of the people; cites the great strides in orchards achieved after the Pukch'ong expanded meeting of the central committee standing committee; calls for all party members, functionaries and workers in the orchard sector to appreciate the importance of their work and strive to achieve the clear goals and plans for orchard development by properly fertilizing and caring for the fruit trees, increasing orchard acreage each year and employing scientific orchard management methods using fertilizers and sprays and machinery to implement party policy on planting and caring for orchards including chestnut, cherry, almond and jujube trees; urges party organizations in the orchard sector to explain Kim Il-song's instructions and party policy on orchards to party members and workers and arouse them to display a high revolutionary zeal in performing fruit tree management and orchard worker organization and achieve a new transformation in orchard development.

27 Jul p 1 upper half: "The United States Should Relinquish Its Anachronistic Policy": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 144, 28 Jul 81, pp D1-5: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

29 Jul 81 p 1 upper three-quarters: "Let Us Vigorously Carry On the Movement To Create New Standards and New Records on a Mass Scale": States that the movement to set new standards and new records is an innovative movement to produce more and better with the manpower, equipment and materials on hand and is very necessary for economic development in accomplishing the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's; emphasizes that the gross industrial product envisioned for the 1980's is 3.1 times the present and 1,000 times that of 1946, thereby necessitating setting new standards and records building upon the successes of the chollima movement in the 1970's; stresses the need for proper equipment operation and maintenance, proper use of materials and strict adherence to party economic policy; calls for party members and workers to conserve to the maximum, find ways to increase production with what they have and steadfastly work to set new standards and new records by thinking bold and working on a large scale; calls for elimination of stagnation and indecisiveness and for promotion of endless renovation of machinery, production technology and methodology and organization and mobilization of technological innovation including the "15 April technological innovation shock brigades"; urges all to implement the Taean Work System in all work assignments

and key undertakings under the guidance of the party; emphasizes intensification of organizational and political work by party organizations in close conjunction with the movement to capture the red flag of the three revolutions to carry out the movement to set new standards and new records, perform normal wrap-up reporting on the status and progress of this movement so that new standards and records may be set and new breakthroughs in production may be achieved.

31 Jul 81 p 1 right side: "Let Us Ascertain and Mobilize All Kinds of Reserves and Possibilities to the Maximum": Notes that proper preparations to realize the 10 major prospective goals of economic construction to hasten the achievement of the Second Seven-Year Plan along with conducting the technical innovation movement are now underway; emphasizes that in a socialist society, the greater production increase, the greater the need to make use of the country's abundant natural resources and for developing scientific technology as well as the latent capacity of the rural economy, thus requiring concentrated survey and mobilization of all kinds of production reserves and possibilities; notes that as Kim Il-song has stated, the cadre decide everything and the functionaries are the command personnel of the revolution who directly organize and carry out work to implement party policy in all their units; calls upon the functionaries to evaluate the condition of machinery, the status of using raw and processed materials and the status of expediting technical innovation, production organization and manpower; praises the numerous local industrial factories for exceeding their quotas by over 10,000 machines in the movement to have machinery generate machinery; exhorts the functionaries to heed the party's call and arouse the masses to concentrate their forces to perform their proper roles in utilizing modern technology and develop scientific technology even further; urges party organizations and functionaries to eradicate conservatism, passivity and technical mysticism which hinder technical development and strive to incorporate the fruits of scientific research, creative and reasonable proposals into the production process; urges all factories and enterprises to be thoroughly familiar with their equipment, maintain their facilities in good repair and raise the operations and speed of their machinery to the maximum.

31 Jul 81 p 1 upper three-quarters with border: "May the Guidance Functionaries Go Deep Among the Masses in Accordance With the Requirements of the Leader's Style of Work Methodology": Stresses the importance of the guidance functionaries following Kim Il-song's style of working methodology by going among the masses after the fashion of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and work in tandem, shoulder to shoulder with the masses and settle all problems in accordance with their needs; emphasizes that it is when the guidance functionaries heed the instructions of Kim Il-song that the masses are the encyclopedia and teachers of all and that they are endowed with limitless sagacity and go among them, discuss problems with them and enlist their help in achieving a specific task that they will be able to succeed in even the most grandiose and large-scale accomplishment; states that it is only when they go among the masses that they will be able to ascertain the status of production and the magnitude of the problems they encounter and will be able to arrive at the correct solutions to those problems; calls upon the guidance personnel to go among the masses and supervise equipment management, materials distribution, manpower allocation in pursuance of the goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan and rally the workers and functionaries around the party and increase their might a hundred-fold; urges all to

heed Kim Il-song's words that "Just as fish cannot live out of water, neither can a guerrilla band live outside the people"; exhorts the guidance functionaries to assimilate Kim Il-song's workstyle rather than give mere lip service to it and go among the masses to perform their responsibilities with whole-hearted adherence to the spirit and the letter of the great leader style of working methodology; urges all responsible functionaries in the administration council ministries and committees and in provincial and municipal units to set aside their office paperwork and bureaucratic chores and go among the lower units, staying at each unit several days at a time, ascertain the status of each unit and the problems encountered and do their best to solve them; stresses the importance of guidance functionaries going down to the lower units and performing political work to arouse the party members and workers to implement party policy and fulfill their assignments with a sincere sense of dedication like the hidden heroes; urges the functionaries to go among the masses in the style of Kim Il-song's working method and arouse them to accomplish the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and achieve great upswings in socialist economic construction.

8446

CSO: 4108/65

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Sept. 26, 1982